

City of Carlsbad Municipal Inventory

AREA/NAME	ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION	Pollutant Generating Activities														Potential Pollutants								Tributary to 303(d) Listed Water Body (within ESA Buffer)	Generates 303(d) Listed Pollutants	High Priority?				
			Building Maintenance and Repair SC-41	Equipment Storage SC-22	Hazmat Storage SC-34	Landscape Maintenance and Repair SC-73	Material Storage SC-33	Parking Lot Maintenance SC-43	Pool/Fountain Cleaning/Service SC-72	Pump Maintenance, Replacement SC-22	Sanitary Sewer Maintenance and Operations SC-76	Vehicle and Equipment Fueling SC-20	Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance SC-22	Vehicle Parking SC-43	Vehicle and Equipment Washing SC-21	Waste Management, Hazardous SC-34	Waste Management, Non-hazardous SC-34	Water Operations and Maintenance SC-76	Sediment	Nutrients	Trash	Metals	Bacteria	Oil & Grease				Organics	Pesticides	Oxygen Demanding Substances	
ADULT LEARNING PROGRAM PARKING LOT	1207 CARLSBAD VILLAGE DR STE O	PARKING LOT				X		X							X			•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	NO	NO	YES
ANN D. L'HEUREUX MEMORIAL DOG PARK	2700 BLOCK OF CARLSBAD VILLAGE DR	AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES				X		X							X			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	NO	NO	NO
ARTS OFFICE	2955 ELMWOOD ST	MANAGEMENT SERVICES	X													X			•	•	•	•	•	•		•		NO	NO	NO	
AVIARA COMMUNITY PARK, MAINTENANCE STATION, AND PARKING LOTS	6425 AMBROSIA LN	AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES/PARKING LOT	X	X	X	X	X	X							X			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	YES	NO	YES
BATIKITOS SEWER LIFT STATION	7382 GABBIANO LN	SEWERAGE SYSTEMS		X	X					X	X				X		X	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	YES	NO	YES
BEACH ACCESSES	NORTH OF TAMARACK	AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES				X										X				•								YES	NO	NO	
BEACH BLUFF TRIANGLE/PARK	CARLSBAD BLVD AT PINE	AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES				X										X			•	•								YES	NO	NO	
BRESSI RANCH RECLAIMED PUMP STATION	BRESSI RANCH	RECLAIMED WATER							X		X	X			X			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	NO	NO	NO
BRESSI RANCH WATER PUMP STATION	BRESSI RANCH	WATER SUPPLY						X		X					X		X	•		•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	NO	NO	NO
BUENA VISTA SEWER LIFT STATION	JEFFERSON	SEWERAGE SYSTEMS		X	X					X	X				X		X	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	YES	YES	YES
BUENA VISTA WATER PUMP STATION AND RESERVOIR	1400 BLOCK BUENA VISTA DRIVE	WATER SUPPLY		X						X						X	X	•			•		•		•	•	•	•	NO	NO	NO
CADENCIA PARK	3310 CADENCIA ST	AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES				X		X							X		X	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	YES	NO	YES
CALAVERA HILLS PARK, COMMUNITY CENTER, AND PARKING LOT	2997 GLASGOW DR	AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES/PARKING LOT	X	X		X	X	X							X		X	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	NO	NO	YES
CALAVERA PUMP STATION	3600 BLOCK OF COLLEGE DR	RECLAIMED WATER	X	X						X	X						X	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	YES	YES	YES
CALAVERA TREATMENT PLANT	2400 TAMARACK AV	INACTIVE SEWERAGE SYSTEMS																										YES	NO	NO	
CANNON PARK	300 BLOCK OF CANNON	AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES				X		X							X		X	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	NO	NO	NO
CANNON SEWER LIFT STATION	2301 CANNON RD	SEWERAGE SYSTEMS		X	X					X	X				X		X	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	YES	YES	YES
CAR COUNTRY PARK	PASEO DEL NORTE	AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES				X		X							X		X	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	NO	NO	NO
CARLSBAD RECYCLED WATER FACILITY	6200 AVENIDA ENCINAS	RECLAIMED WATER	X	X	X	X		X		X	X				X		X	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	NO	NO	YES
CARLSBAD SENIOR CENTER	799 PINE AVE	AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES	X														X	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•		NO	NO	NO	
CARLSBAD SENIOR CENTER PARKING LOT	799 PINE AVE	PARKING LOT				X		X							X		X	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	NO	NO	YES

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CARRILLO RANCH AND PARKING LOT	5200 FLYING LC LANE	AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES/PARKING LOT	X	X		X	X	X						X		X		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	YES	NO	YES
CENTRO DE INFORMACION	3330 HARDING ST	LIBRARIES	X													X			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	NO	NO	NO
CHASE FIELD	3349 HARDING ST	AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES				X		X					X		X			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	NO	NO	NO
CHINQUAPIN SEWER LIFT STATION	4010 CARLSBAD BL	SEWERAGE SYSTEMS		X	X				X	X			X		X	X		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	YES	YES	YES
CITY HALL FACILITY	1200 CARLSBAD VILLAGE DR	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	X												X			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	NO	NO	NO
CITY HALL FACILITY PARKING LOT	1200 CARLSBAD VILLAGE DR	PARKING LOT				X		X					X		X			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	NO	NO	YES
CITY STREETS	CITY WIDE	ROADS						X					X		X			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	YES	YES	YES
COLE LIBRARY	1250 CARLSBAD VILLAGE DR	LIBRARIES	X												X			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	NO	NO	NO
COLE LIBRARY PARKING LOT	1250 CARLSBAD VILLAGE DR	PARKING LOT				X		X					X		X			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	NO	NO	YES
DOVE LIBRARY MAIN BRANCH & ADMINISTRATION	1775 DOVE LN	LIBRARIES	X												X			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	YES	NO	NO
DOVE LIBRARY PARKING LOT	1775 DOVE LN	PARKING LOT				X		X					X		X			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	YES	NO	YES
EL FUERTE PARK	600 BLOCK OF EL FUERTE ST	AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES				X		X					X		X			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	NO	NO	NO
ELLERY WATER PUMP STATION AND RESERVOIR	2300 BLOCK OF JANIS WY	WATER SUPPLY		X		X				X					X	X		•	•		•	•		•	•	•	•	NO	NO	NO
FARADAY CENTER	1635 FARADAY AV	MANAGEMENT SERVICES	X												X			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	YES	NO	NO
FARADAY CENTER PARKING LOT	1635 FARADAY AV	PARKING LOT				X		X					X		X			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	YES	YES	YES
FARMERS BUILDING	FARADAY & EL CAMINO RL	OFFICE BUILDING	X												X			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	NO	NO	NO
FARMERS BUILDING PARKING LOT	FARADAY & EL CAMINO RL	PARKING LOT				X		X					X		X			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	NO	NO	YES
FIRE STATION #1	1275 CARLSBAD VILLAGE DR	FIRE PROTECTION	X	X		X		X					X	X	X	X		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	NO	NO	YES
FIRE STATION #2	1906 ARENAL RD	FIRE PROTECTION	X	X		X		X					X	X	X	X		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	NO	NO	YES
FIRE STATION #3	3701 CATALINA DR	FIRE PROTECTION	X	X		X		X					X	X	X	X		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	NO	NO	YES
FIRE STATION #4	6885 BATAQUITOS DR	FIRE PROTECTION	X	X		X		X					X	X	X	X		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	YES	NO	YES
FIRE STATION #5	2540 ORION WY	FIRE PROTECTION	X	X		X		X					X	X	X	X		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	NO	NO	YES
FIRE STATION #6	3131 LEVANTE ST	FIRE PROTECTION	X	X		X		X					X	X	X	X		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	NO	NO	YES
FLEET MAINTENANCE FACILITY AND PARKING LOT	2480 IMPALA DR	VEHICLE MAINTENANCE/ PARKING LOT	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	NO	NO	YES
FOXES LANDING LIFT STATION	4155 HARRISON ST	SEWERAGE SYSTEMS		X	X					X	X			X		X	X	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	YES	YES	YES
GATESHEAD SEWER LIFT STATION	4779 GATESHEAD RD	SEWERAGE SYSTEMS		X						X	X			X		X	X	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	YES	YES	YES

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HARDING COMMUNITY CENTER	3096 HARDING ST	AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES	X			X	X					X			X		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	NO	NO	NO
HARDING COMMUNITY CENTER PARKING LOT	3096 HARDING ST	PARKING LOT				X	X					X			X		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	NO	NO	YES
HELEN ALLMAN GIRLS CLUB	3368 EUREKA PL	AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES	X												X		•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	NO	NO	NO	
HELEN ALLMAN GIRLS CLUB PARKING LOT	3368 EUREKA PL	PARKING LOT				X	X					X			X		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	NO	NO	YES
HIDDEN CANYON PARK (LARWIN) AND PARKING LOT	2685 VANCOUVER STREET	AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES/PARKING LOT	X	X		X	X	X				X			X		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	YES	YES	YES
HIRING CENTER	5958 EL CAMINO REAL	OFFICE BUILDING	X												X			•	•	•	•	•	•		•	NO	NO	NO	
HOLIDAY PARK AND PARKING LOTS	3200 PIO PICO DR	AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES/PARKING LOT	X	X		X	X					X			X		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	NO	NO	YES
HOME PLANT SEWER LIFT STATION	2359 CARLSBAD BL	SEWERAGE SYSTEMS		X	X				X	X		X		X	X		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	NO	NO	YES
HOSP GROVE PARK AND PARKING LOT	JEFFERSON & MONROE	AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES/PARKING LOT				X	X					X		X		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	YES	YES	YES
HOSP GROVE-HI NOON ROTARY/PICNIC TABLE/TRAIL	2630 MONROE ST	AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES				X	X					X		X		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	NO	NO	NO
HOUSING/REDEVELOPMENT OFFICE	2965 ROOSEVELT ST B	URBAN AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	X												X			•	•	•	•	•	•		•	NO	NO	NO	
HOUSING/REDEVELOPMENT OFFICE PARKING LOT	2965 ROOSEVELT ST B	PARKING LOT				X	X					X		X		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	NO	NO	YES
KNOTS SEWER LIFT STATION	501 KNOTS LN	SEWERAGE SYSTEMS		X	X				X	X		X		X	X		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	NO	NO	YES
LA COSTA CANYON PARK AND PARKING LOT	3020 PUEBLA ST	AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES/PARKING LOT	X	X		X	X					X		X		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	YES	NO	YES
LA GOLONDRINA SEWER LIFT STATION	2516 LA GOLONDRINA ST	SEWERAGE SYSTEMS		X	X				X	X		X		X	X		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	YES	NO	YES
LAGUNA RIVIERA PARK	4900 KELLY DR	AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES	X	X		X	X					X		X		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	YES	YES	YES
LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR	CITYWIDE	TRIMMING, CUTTING, FERTILIZING,				X										•	•	•		•		•	•	•		YES	YES	YES	
LAS PALMAS OFFICES	2075 LAS PALMAS DR	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	X											X			•	•	•	•	•	•		•		NO	NO	NO	
LEVANTE FIELD/PARK	3031 LEVANTE ST	AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES				X	X					X		X		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	NO	NO	NO
LIBRARY STORAGE	2075 Q CORTE DEL NOGAL #9	OFFICE BUILDING	X											X			•	•	•	•	•	•		•		NO	NO	NO	
LOWER FARADAY SEWER LIFT STATION	1507 FARADAY AV	INACTIVE SEWERAGE SYSTEMS																								YES	NO	NO	
M&O OPERATIONS YARD AND PARKING LOT	5950 EL CAMINO REAL	WATER SUPPLY/ MAINTENANCE YARD/ PARKING LOT	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	YES	YES	YES

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MAERKLE DAM RESERVOIR/PUMP/CHLORINATION STAT	5203 SUNNY CREEK RD	WATER SUPPLY	X	X	X	X		X		X				X		X	X	•		•	•		•	•	•	•	YES	YES	YES
MAGEE PARK AND PARKING LOT	258 BEECH AVE	AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES/PARKING LOT	X	X		X		X						X		X		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	NO	NO	YES
MAXTON BROWN PARK	500 LAGUNA DR	AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES				X		X						X		X		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	YES	YES	YES
MS4 MAINTENANCE	CITYWIDE	INSPECTION, CLEANING																•	•	•		•		•		•	YES	YES	YES
MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEM	CITY WIDE	MS4														X		•	•	•	•	•		•		•	YES	YES	YES
NON-EMERGENCY FIRE FIGHTING FLOWS	CITYWIDE	TRAINING EXCERCISES, SPRINKLER DISCHARGES																		•	•					•	NO	NO	NO
OAK OPERATIONS YARD AND PARKING LOT	405 OAK AV	MAINTENANCE YARD AND PARKING LOT	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X		X	X	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	NO	NO	YES
OAK PARK	PIO PICO DRIVE	AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES				X		X						X		X		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	NO	NO	NO
PARKS MAINTENANCE/STORAGE/PARKING LOT	1166 CARLSBAD VILLAGE DR	MAINTENANCE YARD AND PARKING LOT	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X		X	X	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	NO	NO	YES
PINE PARK AND PARKING LOT	3333 HARDING ST	AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES/PARKING LOT	X	X		X		X						X		X		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	NO	NO	YES
PIO PICO PARK	2600 PIO PICO	AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES				X		X						X		X		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	NO	NO	NO
POINSETTIA COMMUNITY PARK, MAINTENANCE STATION AND PARKING LOT	6600 HIDDEN VALLEY RD	AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES/PARKING LOT	X	X	X	X	X	X						X		X		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	NO	NO	YES
POINSETTIA SEWER LIFT STATION	2425 POINSETTIA LN	SEWERAGE SYSTEMS		X	X				X	X				X		X	X	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	YES	NO	YES
POWER WASHING	CITYWIDE	SIDEWALKS, STREETS, GRAFFITTI REMOVAL																•		•	•		•			YES	YES	YES	
RAILROAD DEPOT VISITORS CENTER	400 CARLSBAD VILLAGE DR	VISITOR CENTER	X													X		•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	NO	NO	NO
RAILROAD DEPOT VISITORS CENTER PARKING LOT	400 CARLSBAD VILLAGE DR	PARKING LOT				X		X						X		X		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	NO	NO	YES
RESERVOIR B	END OF BLUFF DR	WATER SUPPLY															X	•			•		•		•	•	NO	NO	NO
RESERVOIR C	CALAVERA DR	WATER SUPPLY															X	•			•		•		•	•	YES	YES	YES
RESERVOIR D-1, D-2	6700 BLACK RAIL RD	RECLAIMED WATER	X			X		X		X	X			X			X	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	NO	NO	NO
RESERVOIR D-3	6580 BLACK RAIL ROAD	WATER SUPPLY	X			X		X		X				X			X	•		•	•		•	•	•	•	NO	NO	NO
RESERVOIR E	HIDDEN VALLEY	WATER SUPPLY															X	•			•		•		•	•	NO	NO	NO

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RESERVOIR ELM	CARLSBAD VILLAGE DR & DONNA DR	WATER SUPPLY				X			X								X	•			•		•		•	•	YES	YES	YES	
RESERVOIR LA COSTA HI	ALGA RD	WATER SUPPLY							X								X	•			•		•		•	•	YES	NO	YES	
RESERVOIR LA COSTA LO	ALGA RD	WATER SUPPLY				X			X								X	•			•		•		•	•	YES	NO	YES	
RESERVOIR PAJAMA	PAJAMA DR	WATER SUPPLY	X	X	X	X		X	X			X					X	•		•	•		•	•	•	•	NO	NO	NO	
RESERVOIR SANTA FE I	PYRENEES	INACTIVE WATER SUPPLY	X			X											X	•			•		•		•	•	NO	NO	NO	
RESERVOIR SANTA FE II	PAR & BUSINESS PARK	WATER SUPPLY							X								X	•			•		•		•	•	NO	NO	NO	
RESERVOIR SKYLINE	SKYLINE DR	WATER SUPPLY				X			X								X	•			•		•		•	•	NO	NO	NO	
SAFETY CENTER (POLICE & FIRE HEADQUARTERS), PARKING LOT, SKATEPARK	2560 ORION WY	PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY	X	X		X		X					X			X		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	YES	YES	YES	
SAND SHELL SEWER LIFT STATION	613 SAND SHELL	SEWERAGE SYSTEMS		X	X				X	X			X		X	X		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	YES	NO	YES	
SANITARY SEWAGE COLLECTION SYSTEM	CITY SERVICE AREA	SEWERAGE SYSTEMS		X					X	X					X	X		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	YES	YES	YES	
SANITARY SEWER MAINTENANCE AND OPERATIONS	CITY SERVICE AREA	JETTING, RODDING, LINE REPLACEMENT								X								•	•		•	•	•	•		•	YES	YES	YES	
SEA WALL	CARLSBAD BLVD	AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES						X								X		•		•	•	•	•	•		•	NO	NO	NO	
SIMSBURY SEWER LIFT STATION	3086 TAMARACK AV	SEWERAGE SYSTEMS		X	X				X	X			X		X	X		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	YES	YES	YES	
SPECIAL EVENTS	CITYWIDE	STREET FAIR, ETC.																		•		•					NO	NO	NO	
SPINNAKER HILL BANK	1700 BATIKUITOS DR	OPEN SPACE				X												•	•	•		•		•	•	•	YES	NO	NO	
STAGECOACH COMMUNITY PARK, MAINTENANCE STATION, AND PARKING LOT	3420 CAMINO DE LOS COCHES	AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES/PARKING LOT	X	X	X	X	X	X					X		X			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	NO	NO	YES	
STREET MAINTENANCE (CLEANING/REPAIR)	CITYWIDE	POT HOLES, OVERLAYS, STRIPING																•		•	•		•				NO	NO	NO	
SWIM AND RECREATION COMPLEX	3401 MONROE ST	AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES	X	X	X	X	X		X				X			X		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	NO	NO	YES	
TAP PUMP STATION	6400 BLOCK OF EL CAMINO REAL	WATER SUPPLY	X			X			X								X	•			•		•		•	•	YES	YES	YES	
TERRAMAR SEWER LIFT STATION	300 CANNON RD	SEWERAGE SYSTEMS		X					X	X			X		X	X		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	YES	YES	YES	
TRAIL MAINTENANCE	CITYWIDE	EROSION REPAIR, PET WASTE																•		•		•		•			NO	NO	NO	
UPPER FARADAY SEWER LIFT STATION	1711 FARADAY AV	INACTIVE SEWERAGE SYSTEMS																									NO	NO	NO	
VANCOUVER SEWER LIFT STATION	2690 VANCOUVER ST	SEWERAGE SYSTEMS		X	X				X	X			X		X	X		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	YES	YES	YES	
VILLAS SEWER LIFT STATION	2860 WINTHROP AV	SEWERAGE SYSTEMS		X					X	X			X		X	X		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	YES	YES	YES	

City of Carlsbad Municipal Inventory

[illegible]

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

This section establishes the BMP requirements for the fixed facilities and field programs within the City of Carlsbad.

Municipal Fixed Facilities and Field Programs Subject to this Section

This section addresses two types of municipal operations: fixed or stationary facilities; and field activities. A fixed facility is a specific building or physical location at which municipal operations occur. An example is a corporate yard. Conversely, field activities are actions or functions that staff or City contractors implement as a part of their work duties at various locations across the City. An example is street maintenance.

The City's Jurisdictional Urban Runoff Management Program (JURMP) identifies all of the applicable fixed facilities and activities that make up the City's Municipal Operations that may impact water quality. The City has identified the potential pollutants that may be generated at each of the facilities in the municipal inventory, as well as from field activities.

The current inventory of the City's fixed facilities and activities is found in Appendix 6-A of the JURMP. The inventory also identifies high priority facilities and activities. These include the following based on Order R9-2007-0001:

- Roads, streets, highways and parking facilities
- Flood management projects and flood control devices
- Areas and activities tributary to a CWA 303(d) impaired water body, where an area or activity generates pollutants for which the water body is impaired.
- Corporate yards
- Household hazardous waste collection facilities
- Parks and recreation facilities
- Sanitary sewage collection systems
- Special event venues following special events (festivals, sporting events, etc.)
- Power washing

STANDARDS APPLICABLE TO MUNICIPAL FIXED FACILITIES AND FIELD PROGRAMS

Basic Minimum BMPs

This part requires basic minimum BMPs that are applicable to all municipal fixed facilities and field programs. The following BMP requirements are described in this part, which are applicable to all municipal areas and activities:

- Employee Training
- Pollution Prevention
- Good Housekeeping
- Spill Response and Prevention

Employee Training

Municipal departments shall provide training at least annually to all employees with responsibility for actions that have a potential to cause stormwater pollution. Integration with other existing training programs is encouraged. Training shall address:

- General stormwater awareness;
- Applicable regulations;
- Discharge prohibitions;
- Importance of pollution prevention practices (good housekeeping, recycling, waste management, source control, etc.);

- Applicable best management practices (including those called out in the facility stormwater pollution prevention plan [SWPPP]), where applicable;
- Integrated pest management, self-inspections; and
- Record keeping.

Documentation of training shall be maintained on-site at the location(s) where operations or activities are conducted, and shall be provided on request to City Authorized Enforcement Officials or Authorized Enforcement Staff. If the operations are covered in a SWPPP, training records should be filed with the SWPPP.

Training will be adequate to ensure compliance with the standards established in this Manual and the City Municipal Code.

Pollution Prevention

The City will implement those urban runoff pollution prevention practices that are generally recognized for that facility's activity as being effective and economically advantageous.

Pollution prevention is defined as practices and processes that reduce or eliminate the generation of pollutants. Recycling, use of different types of products or chemicals, and altering operational procedures are all types of pollution prevention practices that can reduce the amounts of pollutants generated by a municipality. Under many circumstances, those pollution prevention practices that are commonly implemented can provide benefits to the municipality in addition to pollution prevention, such as cost savings or operational efficiency.

Good Housekeeping

Good housekeeping practices employ simple common sense in creating and maintaining a clean, orderly environment that reduces the risk of accidents and Urban Runoff contamination. Good housekeeping practices have been encompassed by the above listed requirements. Because of their importance these good housekeeping measures are further described below. These following descriptions do not describe requirements of the City but are instead intended as additional guidance for the more effective implementation of the other BMPs to satisfy other requirements.

- **Routine Housekeeping Inspections.** Locations with higher risk of impacting storm water quality (e.g., storm water outfalls, loading and unloading areas, materials, products and wastes storage areas, equipment and vehicle maintenance and cleaning areas) should be inspected frequently, such as on a daily basis. Other areas of lower risk should be checked less frequently, such as weekly. Inspections should focus on leaks or conditions that could lead to discharges of pollutants to the Storm Water Conveyance or Receiving Waters.
- **Maintenance of Clean Ground Surfaces.** Sweeping of all paved areas exposed to precipitation or storm water should be conducted on a regular basis. Litter controls of all exposed surface should also be conducted on a regular basis. The frequency of sweeping and litter control should be monthly and daily, respectively, or shorter, if needed, based onsite conditions.
- **Waste Management.** Each facility should conduct regular pickup and disposal of garbage and waste materials/products to prevent overfill of waste storage containers, which would increase the risk of waste contacting storm water.
- **Equipment Inspection.** Each facility should conduct routine inspection of equipment to ensure proper functioning. Should problems be identified during inspection, proper and prompt maintenance or repair should be conducted.

- **Storage.** Raw materials, intermediate products, finished products, byproducts and waste products should be stored in covered areas or sealed containers unless the materials or products are not a threat to urban runoff quality. To prevent accidental spills, materials or products should be stored away from direct traffic routes. All containers should be stacked according to applicable federal, state, and city regulations as well as manufacturers' instructions to avoid damage from improper weight distribution. Pallets or similar devices should be used to prevent corrosion of the containers that can result when containers come in contact with moisture on the ground.
- **Limitations on Handling Sensitive Materials.** Each facility should limit the handling of oil, hazardous, and other sensitive materials to those personnel specially trained to handle these materials.
- **Employee Training.** All good housekeeping practices should be incorporated into a facility's employee-training program.

Spill Response and Prevention

Municipal staff will implement BMPs at all fixed facilities and field programs to prevent, control and cleanup spills. The following are general BMPs to be implemented:

- Refer to and implement the BMPs listed in the pollutant generating activity SC-11, Spill Prevention, Control and Cleanup below.
- Have spill cleanup materials readily available and in a known location.
- Clean up spills immediately and use dry methods if possible.
- Properly dispose of spill cleanup material.

Pollutant Generating Activities

The following BMPs are grouped by pollutant generating activities. These groupings are consistent with the identification of pollutant generating activities that are associated with the fixed facilities and field programs identified in the City's JURMP Municipal Inventory.

The pollutant generating activities and the associated BMPs are modified from the California Stormwater Quality Association (CASQA) BMP Handbook for Municipal Programs.

Municipal BMP Requirements for Pollutant Generating Activities

SC-11 - Spill Prevention, Control & Cleanup

Suggested Protocols Spill/Leak Prevention Measures

- If possible, move material handling indoors, under cover, or away from storm drains or sensitive water bodies.
- Properly label all containers so that the contents are easily identifiable.
- Check containers (and any containment sumps) often for leaks and spills. Replace containers that are leaking, corroded, or otherwise deteriorating with containers in good condition. Collect all spilled liquids and properly dispose of them.

- For field programs, only transport the minimum amount of material needed for the daily activities and transfer materials between containers at a municipal yard where leaks and spill are easier to control.
- If paved, sweep and clean storage areas monthly, do not use water to hose down the area unless all of the water will be collected and disposed of properly.
- If necessary, protect catch basins while conducting field activities so that if a spill occurs, the material will be contained.

Training

- Educate employees about spill prevention, spill response and cleanup on a routine basis.
- Well-trained employees can reduce human errors that lead to accidental releases or spills:
 - The employees should have the tools and knowledge to immediately begin cleaning up a spill if one should occur.
 - Employees should be familiar with the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan if one is available.
- Training of staff from all municipal departments should focus on recognizing and reporting potential or current spills/leaks and who they should contact.

Spill Response and Prevention

- Identify key spill response personnel and train employees on who they are.
- Store and maintain appropriate spill cleanup materials in a clearly marked location near storage areas; and train employees to ensure familiarity with the site's spill control plan and/or proper spill cleanup procedures.
- Locate spill cleanup materials, such as absorbents, where they will be readily accessible (e.g. near storage and maintenance areas, on field trucks).
- Follow the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan if one is available.
- If a spill occurs, notify the key spill response personnel immediately. If the material is unknown or hazardous, contact the local fire department.
- If safe to do so, attempt to contain the material and block the nearby storm drains so that the area impacted is minimized. If the material is unknown or hazardous wait for properly trained personnel to contain the materials.
- Perform an assessment of the area where the spill occurred and the downstream area that it could impact. Relay this information to the key spill response and clean up personnel.

Spill Cleanup Procedures

- Small non-hazardous spills - Use a rag, damp cloth or absorbent materials for general clean up of liquids - Use brooms or shovels for the general clean up of dry materials - If water is used, it must be collected and properly disposed of. The wash water can not be allowed to enter the storm drain. - Dispose of any waste materials properly - Clean or dispose of any equipment used to clean up the spill properly

- Large non-hazardous spills - Use absorbent materials for general clean up of liquids - Use brooms, shovels or street sweepers for the general clean up of dry materials - If water is used, it must be collected and properly disposed of. The wash water can not be allowed to enter the storm drain. - Dispose of any waste materials properly - Clean or dispose of any equipment used to clean up the spill properly
 - For hazardous or very large spills, a private cleanup company or Hazmat team may need to be contacted to assess the situation and conduct the cleanup and disposal of the materials.
 - Chemical cleanups of material can be achieved with the use of absorbents, gels, and foams. Remove the adsorbent materials promptly and dispose of according to regulations.
 - If the spilled material is hazardous, then the used cleanup materials are also hazardous and must be sent to a certified laundry (rags) or disposed of as hazardous waste.
 - Report any spills immediately to the identified key municipal spill response personnel.
 - Report spills in accordance with applicable reporting laws. Spills that pose an immediate threat to human health or the environment must be reported immediately to the Office of Emergency Service (OES).
 - Spills that pose an immediate threat to human health or the environment may also need to be reported within 24 hours to the Regional Water Quality Control Board.
 - Federal regulations require that any oil spill into a water body or onto an adjoining shoreline be reported immediately to the National Response Center (NRC) at 800-424-8802 (24 hour).
-

SC-20 - Vehicle and Equipment Fueling

Pollution Prevention

- Educate employees about pollution prevention measures and goals
- Focus pollution prevention activities on containment of spills and leaks, most of which may occur during liquid transfers.

General

- "Spot clean" leaks and drips routinely. Leaks are not cleaned up until the absorbent is picked up and disposed of properly.
- Label drains within the facility boundary, by paint/stencil (or equivalent), to indicate whether they flow to an oil/water separator, directly to the sewer, or to a storm drain.
- Post signs to remind employees not to top off the fuel tank when filling.
- Report leaking vehicles to fleet maintenance.

Fuel Dispensing Areas

- Maintain clean fuel-dispensing areas using dry cleanup methods such as sweeping for removal of litter and debris, or use of rags and absorbents for leaks and spills.
 - Cover storm drains in the vicinity during transfer.
-

SC-21 - Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning

General

- Use biodegradable, phosphate-free detergents for washing vehicles as appropriate.
- Mark the area clearly as a wash area.
- Post signs stating that only washing is allowed in wash area and that discharges to the storm drain are prohibited.
- Provide a trash container in wash area.

Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning

- If washing must occur on-site and outdoor:
 - Use designated paved wash areas. Designated wash areas must be well marked with signs indicating where and how washing must be done. This area must be covered or bermed to collect the wash water and graded to direct the wash water to a treatment or disposal facility.
 - Oil changes and other engine maintenance cannot be conducted in the designated washing area. Perform these activities in a place designated for such activities.
 - Cover the wash area when not in use to prevent contact with rain water.
- Use hoses with nozzles that automatically turn off when left unattended.
- Perform pressure cleaning and steam cleaning off-site to avoid generating runoff with high pollutant concentrations. If done on-site, no pressure cleaning and steam cleaning should be done in areas designated as wellhead protection areas for public water supply.

Disposal

- Consider filtering and recycling wash water.
- Discharge equipment wash water to the sanitary sewer, a holding tank, or a process treatment system, regardless of the washing method used.
- Discharge vehicle wash water to (1) the sanitary sewer, a holding tank, or process treatment system or (2) an enclosed recycling system.
- Discharge wash water to sanitary sewer only after contacting the local sewer authority to find out if pretreatment is required.

Training

- Train employees on proper cleaning and wash water disposal procedures and conduct “refresher” courses on a regular basis.

- Train staff on proper maintenance measures for the wash area.
 - Train employees and contractors on proper spill containment and cleanup. The employee should have the tools and knowledge to immediately begin cleaning up a spill if one should occur.
-

SC-22 - Vehicle and Equipment Repair

General

- Move maintenance and repair activities indoors whenever feasible.
- Avoid hosing down your work areas. If work areas are washed, collect and direct wash water to sanitary sewer.
- Paint signs on storm drain inlets to indicate that they are not to receive liquid or solid wastes.
- Post signs at sinks to remind employees, not to pour hazardous wastes down drains.
- Clean yard storm drain inlets(s) regularly.
- Do not pour materials down drains or hose down work areas; use dry sweeping.
- Cover the work area so as to limit exposure to the rain

Material and Waste Handling

- Store materials and wastes under cover whenever possible.
- Designate a special area to drain and replace motor oil, coolant, and other fluids. This area should not have any connections to the storm drain or the sanitary sewer and should allow for easy clean up of drips and spills.
- Drain all fluids from wrecked vehicles immediately. Ensure that the drain pan or drip pan is large enough to contain drained fluids (e.g. larger pans are needed to contain antifreeze, which may gush from some vehicles).
- Do not pour liquid waste to floor drains, sinks, outdoor storm drain inlets, or other storm drains or sewer connections.
- Do not dispose of used or leftover cleaning solutions, solvents, and automotive fluids and oil in the sanitary sewer.
- Dispose of all waste materials according to applicable laws and regulations.
- Collect leaking or dripping fluids in drip pans or containers. Fluids are easier to recycle if kept separate.
- Promptly transfer used fluids to the proper waste or recycling drums and store in an appropriately designed area that can contain spills. Don't leave drip pans or other open containers lying around.

- Do not dispose of oil filters in trash cans or dumpsters, which may leak oil and contaminate stormwater. Place the oil filter in a funnel over a waste oil recycling drum to drain excess oil before disposal.
- Store cracked and/or dead batteries in a non-leaking covered secondary container and dispose of properly at recycling or household hazardous waste facilities..

Maintenance and Repair Activities

- Provide a designated area for vehicle maintenance.
- Keep equipment clean, don't allow excessive build-up of oil and grease.
- If temporary work is being conducted outside: Use a tarp, ground cloth, or drip pans beneath the vehicle or equipment to capture all spills and drips, The collected drips and spills must be disposed, reused, or recycled properly.
- If possible, perform all vehicle fluid removal or changing inside or under cover to prevent the runoff of stormwater and the runoff of spills:
 - Keep a drip pan under the vehicle while you unclip hoses, unscrew filters, or remove other parts. Use a drip pan under any vehicle that might leak while you work on it to keep splatters or drips off the shop floor.
 - Promptly transfer used fluids to the proper waste or recycling drums. Don't leave drip pans or other open containers lying around.
 - Keep drip pans or containers under vehicles or equipment that might drip during repairs.
- Do not change motor oil or perform equipment maintenance in non-appropriate areas.
- If equipment (e.g., radiators, axles) is to be stored outdoors, oil and other fluids should be drained first. This is also applicable to vehicles being stored and not used on a regular basis.
- Monitor parked vehicles closely for leaks and place pans under any leaks to collect the fluids for proper disposal or recycling.

Parts Cleaning

- Clean vehicle parts without using liquid cleaners wherever possible to reduce waste.
- Do all liquid cleaning at a centralized station so the solvents and residues stay in one area.
- Locate drip pans, drain boards, and drying racks to direct drips back into a solvent sink or fluid holding tank for reuse.

Inspection

- Regularly inspect vehicles and equipment for leaks, and repair immediately.
- Make sure incoming vehicles are checked for leaking oil and fluids. Apply controls accordingly.

Training

- Train employees and contractors in the proper handling and disposal of engine fluids and waste materials.

- Ensure that employees are familiar with the site's spill control plan and/or proper spill cleanup procedures (You can use reusable cloth rags to clean up small drips and spills instead of disposables; these can be washed by a permitted industrial laundry. Do not clean them at home or at a coin-operated laundry business). The employee should have the tools and knowledge to immediately begin cleaning up a spill if one should occur.
-

SC-31- Outdoor Container Storage

General

- Protect materials from rainfall, runoff, and wind dispersal:
 - Cover the storage area with a roof.
 - Minimize stormwater runoff by enclosing the area or building a berm around it.
 - Use a “doghouse” structure for storage of liquid containers.
 - Use covered dumpsters for waste product containers.

Container Management

- Keep containers in good condition without corrosion or leaky seams.
- Replace containers if they are deteriorating to the point where leakage is occurring. Keep all containers undercover to prevent the entry of stormwater. Employees should be made aware of the importance of keeping the containers free from leaks.
- Keep waste container drums in an area such as a service bay. Drums stored outside must be stored in a lean-to type structure, shed or walk-in container.

Storage of Hazardous Materials

- Storage of reactive, ignitable, or flammable liquids must comply with the fire and hazardous waste codes.
- Place containers in a designated area that is paved, free of cracks and gaps, and impervious in order to contain leaks and spills. The area should also be covered.

Inspection

- Provide regular inspections. Conduct routine inspections and check for external corrosion of material containers.

Training

- Train employees (e.g. fork lift operators) and contractors in proper spill containment and cleanup. The employee should have the tools and knowledge to immediately begin cleaning up a spill if one should occur.
 - Train employees in proper storage measures.
 - Use a training log or similar method to document training.
-

SC-33 - Outdoor Storage of Raw Materials

General

- All outside storage areas should be covered with a roof, and bermed, or enclosed to prevent stormwater contact. At the very minimum, a temporary waterproof covering made of polyethylene, polypropylene or hypalon should be used over all materials stored outside.
- Cover and contain the stockpiles of raw materials to prevent stormwater from running into the covered piles. The covers must be in place at all times when work with the stockpiles is not occurring. (applicable to small stockpiles only). The use of secondary containment is also acceptable.
- If the stockpiles are so large that they cannot feasibly be covered and contained, implement erosion control practices at the perimeter of your site and at any catch basins to prevent erosion of the stockpiled material off site. The use of secondary containment is also acceptable.
- Keep liquids in a designated area on a paved impervious surface within a secondary containment.
- Keep outdoor storage containers in good condition.
- Keep storage areas clean and dry.
- Secure drums stored in an area where unauthorized persons may gain access to prevent accidental spillage, pilferage, or any unauthorized use.
- Cover wood products treated with chromated copper arsenate, ammonical copper zinc, arsenate, creosote, or pentachlorophenol with tarps or store indoors.

Raw Material Containment

- Do not store chemicals, drums, or bagged materials directly on the ground. Place these items in secondary containers if applicable.
- Tanks should be bermed or surrounded by a secondary containment system.
- Release accumulated stormwater in petroleum storage areas prior to the next storm. At a minimum, water should pass through an oil/water separator and, if allowed, discharged to a sanitary sewer.

Inspection

- Conduct regular inspections of storage areas so that leaks and spills are detected as soon as possible.
- Conduct routine inspections and check for external corrosion of material containers. Also check for structural failure, spills and overfills due to operator error, failure of piping system.
- Check for leaks or spills during pumping of liquids or gases from truck to a storage facility or vice versa.
- Visually inspect new tank or container installations for loose fittings, poor welding, and improper or poorly fitted gaskets.

- Inspect tank foundations, connections, coatings, and tank walls and piping system. Look for corrosion, leaks, cracks, scratches, and other physical damage that may weaken the tank or container system.

Training

- Employees should be well trained in proper material storage.
- Train employees and contractors in proper techniques for spill containment and cleanup.

SC-34 - Waste Handling and Disposal

General

- Cover storage containers with leak proof lids or some other means. If waste is not in containers, cover all waste piles (plastic tarps are acceptable coverage) and prevent stormwater runoff and runoff with a berm. The waste containers or piles must be covered except when in use.
- Use drip pans or absorbent materials whenever grease containers are emptied by vacuum trucks or other means. Grease cannot be left on the ground. Collected grease must be properly disposed of as garbage.
- Check storage containers weekly for leaks and to ensure that lids are on tightly. Replace any that are leaking, corroded, or otherwise deteriorating.
- Sweep and clean the storage area regularly. If it is paved, do not hose down the area to a storm drain.
- Dispose of rinse and wash water from cleaning waste containers into a sanitary sewer if allowed by the local sewer authority. Do not discharge wash water to the street or storm drain.
- Transfer waste from damaged containers into safe containers.
- Take special care when loading or unloading wastes to minimize losses. Loading systems can be used to minimize spills and fugitive emission losses such as dust or mist. Vacuum transfer systems can minimize waste loss.

Controlling Litter

- Post “No Littering” signs and enforce anti-litter laws.
- Provide a sufficient number of litter receptacles for the facility.
- Clean out and cover litter receptacles frequently to prevent spillage.

Waste Collection

- Keep waste collection areas clean.
- Inspect solid waste containers for structural damage or leaks regularly. Repair or replace damaged containers as necessary.
- Secure solid waste containers; containers must be closed tightly when not in use.

- Place waste containers under cover if possible.
- Do not fill waste containers with washout water or any other liquid.
- Ensure that only appropriate solid wastes are added to the solid waste container.
- Certain wastes such as hazardous wastes, appliances, fluorescent lamps, pesticides, etc. may not be disposed of in solid waste containers (see chemical/ hazardous waste collection section below).
- Do not mix wastes; this can cause chemical reactions, make recycling impossible, and complicate disposal.

Good Housekeeping

- Use all of the product before disposing of the container.
- Keep the waste management area clean at all times by sweeping and cleaning up spills immediately.
- Use dry methods when possible (e.g. sweeping, use of absorbents) when cleaning around restaurant/food handling dumpster areas. If water must be used after sweeping/using absorbents, collect water and discharge through grease interceptor to the sewer.
- Stencil storm drains on the facility's property with prohibitive message regarding waste disposal.

Chemical/Hazardous Wastes

- Select designated hazardous waste collection areas on-site.
- Store hazardous materials and wastes in covered containers protected from vandalism, and in compliance with fire and hazardous waste codes.
- Place hazardous waste containers in secondary containment.
- Make sure that hazardous waste is collected, removed, and disposed of only at authorized disposal areas.

Runon/Runoff Prevention

- Prevent stormwater runon from entering the waste management area by enclosing the area or building a berm around the area.
- Prevent the waste materials from directly contacting rain.
- Cover waste piles with temporary covering material such as reinforced tarpaulin, polyethylene, polyurethane, polypropylene or hypalon.
- Cover dumpsters to prevent rain from washing waste out of holes or cracks in the bottom of the dumpster.
- Move the activity indoor after ensuring all safety concerns such as fire hazard and ventilation are addressed.

Inspection

- Check waste management areas for leaking containers or spills.

Training

- Train staff pollution prevention measures and proper disposal methods.
- Train employees and contractors proper spill containment and cleanup. The employee should have the tools and knowledge to immediately begin cleaning up a spill if one should occur.
- Train employees and subcontractors in proper hazardous waste management.

SC-41 - Building and Grounds Maintenance

Pressure Washing of Buildings, Rooftops, and Other Large Objects

- In situations where soaps or detergents are used and the surrounding area is paved, pressure washers must use a waste water collection device that enables collection of wash water and associated solids. A sump pump, wet vacuum or similarly effective device must be used to collect the runoff and loose materials. The collected runoff and solids must be disposed of properly.
- If soaps or detergents are not used, and the surrounding area is paved, wash water runoff does not have to be collected but must be screened. Pressure washers must use filter fabric or some other type of screen on the ground and/or in the catch basin to trap the particles in wash water runoff.
- If you are pressure washing on a grassed area (with or without soap), runoff must be dispersed as sheet flow as much as possible, rather than as a concentrated stream. The wash runoff must remain on the grass and not drain to pavement. Ensure that this practice does not kill grass.

Landscaping Activities

- Do not apply any chemicals (insecticide, herbicide, or fertilizer) directly to surface waters, unless the application is approved and permitted by the state.
- Dispose of grass clippings, leaves, sticks, or other collected vegetation as garbage, or by composting. Do not dispose of collected vegetation into waterways or storm drainage systems.
- Use mulch or other erosion control measures on exposed soils.
- Check irrigation schedules so pesticides will not be washed away and to minimize nonstormwater discharge.

Building Repair, Remodeling, and Construction

- Do not dump any toxic substance or liquid waste on the pavement, the ground, or toward a storm drain.
- Use ground or drop cloths underneath outdoor painting, scraping, and sandblasting work, and properly dispose of collected material daily.
- Use a ground cloth or oversized tub for activities such as paint mixing and tool cleaning.

- Clean paint brushes and tools covered with water-based paints in sinks connected to sanitary sewers or in portable containers that can be dumped into a sanitary sewer drain. Brushes and tools covered with non-water-based paints, finishes, or other materials must be cleaned in a manner that enables collection of used solvents (e.g., paint thinner, turpentine, etc.) for recycling or proper disposal.
- Use a storm drain cover, filter fabric, or similarly effective runoff control mechanism if dust, grit, wash water, or other pollutants may escape the work area and enter a catch basin. The containment device(s) must be in place at the beginning of the work day, and accumulated dirty runoff and solids must be collected and disposed of before removing the containment device(s) at the end of the work day.
- Store toxic material under cover with secondary containment during precipitation events and when not in use. A cover would include tarps or other temporary cover material.

Mowing, Trimming, and Planting

- Dispose of leaves, sticks, or other collected vegetation as garbage, by composting or at a permitted landfill. Do not dispose of collected vegetation into waterways or storm drainage systems.
- Use mulch or other erosion control measures when soils are exposed.
- Place temporarily stockpiled material away from watercourses and drain inlets, and berm or cover stockpiles to prevent material releases to the storm drain system.
- Consider an alternative approach when bailing out muddy water; do not put it in the storm drain, pour over landscaped areas.
- Use hand or mechanical weeding where practical.

Fertilizer and Pesticide Management

- Follow all federal, state, and local laws and regulations governing the use, storage, and disposal of fertilizers and pesticides and training of applicators and pest control advisors.
- Follow manufacturers' recommendations and label directions. Pesticides must never be applied if precipitation is occurring or predicted. Do not apply insecticides within 100 feet of surface waters such as lakes, ponds, wetlands, and streams.
- Do not use pesticides if rain is expected.
- Do not mix or prepare pesticides for application near storm drains.
- Use the minimum amount needed for the job.
- Calibrate fertilizer distributors to avoid excessive application.
- Employ techniques to minimize off-target application (e.g. spray drift) of pesticides, including consideration of alternative application techniques.
- Apply pesticides only when wind speeds are low.
- Work fertilizers into the soil rather than dumping or broadcasting them onto the surface.

- Irrigate slowly to prevent runoff and then only as much as is needed.
- Clean pavement and sidewalk if fertilizer is spilled on these surfaces before applying irrigation water.
- Dispose of empty pesticide containers according to the instructions on the container label.
- Use up the pesticides. Rinse containers, and use rinse water as product. Dispose of unused pesticide as hazardous waste.
- Implement storage requirements for pesticide products with guidance from the local fire department and County Agricultural Commissioner. Provide secondary containment for pesticides.

Inspection

- Inspect irrigation system periodically to ensure that the right amount of water is being applied and that excessive runoff is not occurring. Minimize excess watering, and repair leaks in the irrigation system as soon as they are observed.

Training

- Educate and train employees on use of pesticides and in pesticide application techniques to prevent pollution.
- Train employees and contractors in proper techniques for spill containment and cleanup.
- Be sure the frequency of training takes into account the complexity of the operations and the nature of the staff.

SC-43 - Parking/Storage Area Maintenance

General

- Keep the parking and storage areas clean and orderly. Remove debris in a timely fashion.

Controlling Litter

- Provide an adequate number of litter receptacles.
- Clean out and cover litter receptacles frequently to prevent spillage.
- Routinely sweep, shovel and dispose of litter in the trash.

Surface cleaning

- Use dry cleaning methods (e.g. sweeping or vacuuming) to prevent the discharge of pollutants into the stormwater conveyance system.
- Sweep all parking lots at least once before the onset of the wet season.
 - Block the storm drain or contain runoff.
 - Wash water should be collected and pumped to the sanitary sewer or discharged to a pervious surface, do not allow wash water to enter storm drains.
 - Dispose of parking lot sweeping debris and dirt at a landfill.

- When cleaning heavy oily deposits:
 - Use absorbent materials on oily spots prior to sweeping or washing.
 - Dispose of used absorbents appropriately.

Surface Repair

- Apply concrete, asphalt, and seal coat during dry weather to prevent contamination from contacting stormwater runoff.

Inspection

- Have designated personnel conduct inspections of the parking facilities and stormwater conveyance systems associated with them on a regular basis.
- Inspect cleaning equipment/sweepers for leaks on a regular basis.

Training

- Provide regular training to field employees and/or contractors regarding cleaning of paved areas and proper operation of equipment.
- Train employees and contractors in proper techniques for spill containment and cleanup.

SC-60 - Housekeeping Practices

General

- Keep work sites clean and orderly. Remove debris in a timely fashion. Sweep the area.
- Dispose of wash water, sweepings, and sediments, properly.
- Recycle or dispose of fluids properly.
- Have, and review regularly, a contingency plan for spills, leaks, weather extremes etc. Make sure all employees know about it and what their role is so that it comes into force automatically.

Training

- Train all employees, management, office, yard, manufacturing, field and clerical in BMPs and pollution prevention and make them accountable.
 - Train municipal employees who handle potentially harmful materials in good housekeeping practices.
 - Train personnel who use pesticides in the proper use of the pesticides. The California Department of Pesticide Regulation license pesticide dealers, certify pesticide applicators and conduct onsite inspections.
 - Train employees and contractors in proper techniques for spill containment and cleanup. The employee should have the tools and knowledge to immediately begin cleaning up a spill if one should occur.
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SC-61 - Safer Alternative Products

Training

- Employees who handle potentially harmful materials in the use of safer alternatives.
 - Purchasing departments should be encouraged to procure less hazardous materials and products that contain little or no harmful substances.
-

SC-70 - Road and Street Maintenance

Street Sweeping and Cleaning

- Avoid wet cleaning or flushing of street, and utilize dry methods where possible.
- Maintain cleaning equipment in good working condition and purchase replacement equipment as needed. Old sweepers should be replaced with new technologically advanced sweepers (preferably regenerative air sweepers) that maximize pollutant removal.
- Operate sweepers at manufacturer requested optimal speed levels to increase effectiveness.
- Regularly inspect vehicles and equipment for leaks, and repair immediately.
- Keep accurate logs of the number of curb-miles swept and the amount of waste collected.
- Dispose of street sweeping debris and dirt at a landfill.
- Do not store swept material along the side of the street or near a storm drain inlet.
- Keep debris storage to a minimum during the wet season or make sure debris piles are contained (e.g. by berming the area) or covered (e.g. with tarps or permanent covers).

Street Repair and Maintenance Pavement marking

- Schedule pavement marking activities for dry weather.
- Develop paint handling procedures for proper use, storage, and disposal of paints.
- Transfer and load paint and hot thermoplastic away from storm drain inlets.
- Provide drop cloths and drip pans in paint mixing areas.
- Properly maintain application equipment.
- Street sweep thermoplastic grindings. Yellow thermoplastic grindings may require special handling as they may contain lead.
- Paints containing lead or tributyltin are considered a hazardous waste and must be disposed of properly.
- Use water based paints whenever possible. If using water based paints, clean the application equipment in a sink that is connected to the sanitary sewer.

- Properly store leftover paints if they are to be kept for the next job, or dispose of properly.

Concrete installation and repair

- Schedule asphalt and concrete activities for dry weather.
- Take measures to protect any nearby storm drain inlets and adjacent watercourses, prior to breaking up asphalt or concrete (e.g. place sand bags around inlets or work areas).
- Limit the amount of fresh concrete or cement mortar mixed, mix only what is needed for the job.
- Store concrete materials under cover, away from drainage areas. Secure bags of cement after they are open. Be sure to keep wind-blown cement powder away from streets, gutters, storm drains, rainfall, and runoff.
- Return leftover materials to the transit mixer. Dispose of small amounts of hardened excess concrete, grout, and mortar in the trash.
- Do not wash sweepings from exposed aggregate concrete into the street or storm drain. Collect and return sweepings to aggregate base stockpile, or dispose in the trash.
- When making saw cuts in pavement, use as little water as possible and perform during dry weather. Cover each storm drain inlet completely with filter fabric or plastic during the sawing operation and contain the slurry by placing straw bales, sandbags, or gravel dams around the inlets. After the liquid drains or evaporates, shovel or vacuum the slurry residue from the pavement or gutter and remove from site. Alternatively, a small onsite vacuum may be used to pick up the slurry as this will prohibit slurry from reaching storm drain inlets.
- Wash concrete trucks off site or in designated areas on site designed to preclude discharge of wash water to drainage system.

Patching, resurfacing, and surface sealing

- Schedule patching, resurfacing and surface sealing for dry weather.
- Stockpile materials away from streets, gutter areas, storm drain inlets or watercourses.
- During wet weather, cover stockpiles with plastic tarps or berm around them if necessary to prevent transport of materials in runoff.
- Pre-heat, transfer or load hot bituminous material away from drainage systems or watercourses.
- Where applicable, cover and seal nearby storm drain inlets (with waterproof material or mesh) and maintenance holes before applying seal coat, slurry seal, etc. Leave covers in place until job is complete and until all water from emulsified oil sealants has drained or evaporated. Clean any debris from covered maintenance holes and storm drain inlets when the job is complete.
- Prevent excess material from exposed aggregate concrete or similar treatments from entering streets or storm drain inlets. Designate an area for clean up and proper disposal of excess materials.
- Use only as much water as necessary for dust control, to avoid runoff.

- Sweep, never hose down streets to clean up tracked dirt. Use a street sweeper or vacuum truck. Do not dump vacuumed liquid in storm drains.

Equipment cleaning maintenance and storage

- Inspect equipment daily and repair any leaks.
- Perform major equipment repairs at the corporation yard, when practical.
- If refueling or repairing vehicles and equipment must be done onsite, use a location away from storm drain inlets and watercourses.
- Clean in a sink or other area (e.g. vehicle wash area) that is connected to the sanitary sewer.

Bridge and Structure Maintenance

Paint and Paint Removal

- Transport paint and materials to and from job sites in containers with secure lids and tied down to the transport vehicle.
- Do not transfer or load paint near storm drain inlets or watercourses.
- Test and inspect spray equipment prior to starting to paint. Tighten all hoses and connections and do not overfill paint container.
- Plug nearby storm drain inlets prior to starting painting where there is significant risk of a spill reaching storm drains. Remove plugs when job is completed.
- If sand blasting is used to remove paint, cover nearby storm drain inlets prior to starting work.
- Perform work on a maintenance traveler or platform, or use suspended netting or tarps to capture paint, rust, paint removing agents, or other materials, to prevent discharge of materials to surface waters if the bridge crosses a watercourse. If sanding, use a sander with a vacuum filter bag.
- Capture all clean-up water, and dispose of properly.
- Recycle paint when possible (e.g. paint may be used for graffiti removal activities). Dispose of unused paint at an appropriate household hazardous waste facility.

Graffiti Removal

- Schedule graffiti removal activities for dry weather.
- Protect nearby storm drain inlets prior to removing graffiti from walls, signs, sidewalks, or other structures needing graffiti abatement. Clean up afterwards by sweeping or vacuuming thoroughly, and/or by using absorbent and properly disposing of the absorbent.
- When graffiti is removed by painting over, implement the procedures under Painting and Paint Removal above.

- Direct runoff from sand blasting and high pressure washing (with no cleaning agents) into a landscaped or dirt area. If such an area is not available, filter runoff through an appropriate filtering device (e.g. filter fabric) to keep sand, particles, and debris out of storm drains.
- If a graffiti abatement method generates wash water containing a cleaning compound (such as high pressure washing with a cleaning compound), plug nearby storm drains and vacuum/pump wash water to the sanitary sewer.
- Consider using a waterless and non-toxic chemical cleaning method for graffiti removal (e.g. gels or spray compounds).

Repair Work

- Prevent concrete, steel, wood, metal parts, tools, or other work materials from entering storm drains or watercourses.
- Thoroughly clean up the job site when the repair work is completed.
- When cleaning guardrails or fences follow the appropriate surface cleaning methods (depending on the type of surface) outlined in SC-71 Plaza & Sidewalk Cleaning.
- If painting is conducted, follow the painting and paint removal procedures above.
- If graffiti removal is conducted, follow the graffiti removal procedures above.
- If construction takes place, see the Construction section of City Standards Manual.
- Recycle materials whenever possible.

Unpaved Roads and Trails

- Stabilize exposed soil areas to prevent soil from eroding during rain events. This is particularly important on steep slopes.
- For roadside areas with exposed soils, the most cost-effective choice is to vegetate the area, preferably with a mulch or binder that will hold the soils in place while the vegetation is establishing. Native vegetation should be used if possible.
- If vegetation cannot be established immediately, apply temporary erosion control mats/blankets; or gravel as appropriate.
- If sediment is already eroded and mobilized in roadside areas, temporary controls should be installed. These may include: sediment control fences, fabric-covered triangular dikes, gravel-filled burlap bags, biobags, or hay bales staked in place.

Non-Stormwater Discharges

- Field crews should be aware of non-stormwater discharges as part of their ongoing street maintenance efforts.
- Identify location, time and estimated quantity of discharges.
- Notify appropriate personnel.

Training

- Train employees regarding proper street sweeping operation and street repair and maintenance.
 - Instruct employees and subcontractors to ensure that measures to reduce the stormwater impacts of roadway/bridge maintenance are being followed.
 - Require engineering staff and/or consulting A/E firms to address stormwater quality in new bridge designs or existing bridge retrofits.
 - Use a training log or similar method to document training.
 - Train employees on proper spill containment and clean up, and in identifying nonstormwater discharges.
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SC-71 - Plaza and Sidewalk Cleaning

Surface Cleaning

- Dry cleanup first (sweep, collect, and dispose of debris and trash) when cleaning sidewalks or plazas, then wash with or without soap.
- Block the storm drain or contain runoff when cleaning with water. Discharge wash water to landscaping or collect water and pump to a tank or discharge to sanitary sewer if allowed.
- Block the storm drain or contain runoff when washing parking areas, driveways or drivethroughs.
- Use absorbents to pick up oil; then dry sweep. Clean with or without soap.
- Collect water and pump to a tank or discharge to sanitary sewer if allowed.
- Street Repair and Maintenance.

Graffiti Removal

- Avoid graffiti abatement activities during rain events.
- Plug nearby storm drain inlets and vacuum/pump wash water to the sanitary sewer if authorized to do so if a graffiti abatement method generates wash water containing a cleaning compound (such as high pressure washing with a cleaning compound). Ensure that a non-hazardous cleaning compound is used or dispose as hazardous waste, as appropriate.

Surface Removal and Repair

- Schedule surface removal activities for dry weather if possible.
- Avoid creating excess dust when breaking asphalt or concrete.
- Take measures to protect nearby storm drain inlets prior to breaking up asphalt or concrete (e.g. place hay bales or sand bags around inlets). Clean afterwards by sweeping up as much material as possible.

- Designate an area for clean up and proper disposal of excess materials.
- Remove and recycle as much of the broken pavement as possible to avoid contact with rainfall and stormwater runoff.
- When making saw cuts in pavement, use as little water as possible. Cover each storm drain inlet completely with filter fabric during the sawing operation and contain the slurry by placing straw bales, sandbags, or gravel dams around the inlets. After the liquid drains or evaporates, shovel or vacuum the slurry residue from the pavement or gutter and remove from site.
- Always dry sweep first to clean up tracked dirt. Use a street sweeper or vacuum truck. Do not dump vacuumed liquid in storm drains. Once dry sweeping is complete, the area may be hosed down if needed. Wash water should be directed to landscaping or collected and pumped to the sanitary sewer if allowed.

Concrete Installation and Repair

- Schedule asphalt and concrete activities for dry weather.
- Take measures to protect any nearby storm drain inlets and adjacent watercourses, prior to breaking up asphalt or concrete (e.g. place sand bags around inlets or work areas).
- Limit the amount of fresh concrete or cement mortar mixed, mix only what is needed for the job.
- Store concrete materials under cover, away from drainage areas. Secure bags of cement after they are open. Be sure to keep wind-blown cement powder away from streets, gutters, storm drains, rainfall, and runoff.
- Return leftover materials to the transit mixer. Dispose of small amounts of hardened excess concrete, grout, and mortar in the trash.
- Do not wash sweepings from exposed aggregate concrete into the street or storm drain. Collect and return sweepings to aggregate base stockpile, or dispose in the trash.
- Protect applications of fresh concrete from rainfall and runoff until the material has dried.
- Do not allow excess concrete to be dumped onsite, except in designated areas.
- Wash concrete trucks off site or in designated areas on site designed to preclude discharge of wash water to drainage system.

Controlling Litter

- Post “No Littering” signs and enforce anti-litter laws.
- Provide litter receptacles in busy, high pedestrian traffic areas of the community, at recreational facilities, and at community events.
- Cover litter receptacles and clean out frequently to prevent leaking/spillage or overflow.

Training

- Provide regular training to field employees and/or contractors regarding surface cleaning and proper operation of equipment.
 - Train employee and contractors in proper techniques for spill containment and cleanup.
 - Use a training log or similar method to document training.
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SC-72 - Fountains & Pools Maintenance

Pools and Fountains

- Do not use copper-based algaecides. Control algae with chlorine or other alternatives, such as sodium bromide.
- Do not discharge water to a street or storm drain when draining pools or fountains; discharge to the sanitary sewer if permitted to do so. If water is dechlorinated with a neutralizing chemical or by allowing chlorine to dissipate for a few days (do not use the facility during this time), the water may be recycled/reused by draining it gradually onto a landscaped area. Water must be tested prior to discharge to ensure that chlorine is not present.
- Prevent backflow if draining a pool to the sanitary sewer by maintaining an “air gap” between the discharge line and the sewer line (do not seal the connection between the hose and sewer line). Be sure to call the local wastewater treatment plant for further guidance on flow rate restrictions, backflow prevention, and handling special cleaning waste (such as acid wash). Discharge flows should be kept to the low levels typically possible through a garden hose. Higher flow rates may be prohibited by local ordinance.
- Provide drip pans or buckets beneath drain pipe connections to catch leaks. This will be especially pertinent if pool or spa water that has not been dechlorinated is pumped through piping to a discharge location.
- Never clean a filter in the street or near a storm drain.
- Rinse cartridge filters onto a dirt area, and spade filter residue into soil.
- Backwash diatomaceous earth filters onto dirt. Dispose of spent diatomaceous earth in the garbage. Spent diatomaceous earth cannot be discharged to surface waters, storm drainage systems, septic systems, or on the ground.
- If there is not a suitable dirt area discharge filter backwash or rinse water to the sanitary sewer if permitted to do so by the local sewerage agency.

Lakes and Ponds

- Reduce fertilizer use in areas around the water body. High nitrogen fertilizers can produce excess growth requiring more frequent mowing or trimming, and may contribute to excessive algae growth.
- To control bacteria, discourage the public from feeding birds and fish (i.e. place signs that prohibit feeding of waterfowl).

- Control erosion by doing the following:
 - Maintain vegetative cover on banks to prevent soil erosion. Apply mulch or leave clippings to serve as additional cover for soil stabilization and to reduce the velocity of stormwater runoff.
 - Areas should be designed (sloped) to prevent runoff and erosion and to promote better irrigation practices.
 - Provide energy dissipaters (e.g. riprap) along banks to minimize potential for erosion.
 - Confine excavated materials to surfaces away from lakes. Material must be covered if rain is expected.
- Conduct inspections to detect illegal dumping of clippings/cuttings in or near a lake.
- Materials found should be picked up and properly disposed of.
- Avoid landscape wastes in and around lakes should be avoided by either using bagging equipment or by manually picking up the material. Collect trash and debris from within water bodies where feasible.
- Provide and maintain trash receptacles near recreational water bodies to hold refuse generated by the public.
- Increase trash collection during peak visitation months (generally June, July and August).

Training

- Train maintenance personnel to test chlorine levels and to apply neutralizing chemicals.
- Train personnel regarding proper maintenance of pools, ponds and lakes.

SC-73 - Landscape Maintenance

Mowing, Trimming, and Weeding

- Whenever possible use mechanical methods of vegetation removal (e.g mowing with tractor type or push mowers, hand cutting with gas or electric powered weed trimmers) rather than applying herbicides. Use hand weeding where practical.
- Avoid loosening the soil when conducting mechanical or manual weed control, this could lead to erosion. Use mulch or other erosion control measures when soils are exposed.
- Perform mowing at optimal times. Mowing should not be performed if significant rain events are predicted.
- Collect lawn and garden clippings, pruning waste, tree trimmings, and weeds. Chip if necessary, and compost or dispose of at a landfill.
- Place temporarily stockpiled material away from watercourses, and berm or cover stockpiles to prevent material releases to storm drains.

Planting

- Determine existing native vegetation features (location, species, size, function, importance) and consider the feasibility of protecting them. Consider elements such as their effect on drainage and erosion, hardiness, maintenance requirements, and possible conflicts between preserving vegetation and the resulting maintenance needs.
- Retain and/or plant selected native vegetation whose features are determined to be beneficial, where feasible. Native vegetation usually requires less maintenance (e.g., irrigation, fertilizer) than planting new vegetation.
- Consider using low water use groundcovers when planting or replanting.

Waste Management

- Compost leaves, sticks, or other collected vegetation or dispose of at a permitted landfill. Do not dispose of collected vegetation into waterways or storm drainage systems.
- Place temporarily stockpiled material away from watercourses and storm drain inlets, and berm or cover stockpiles to prevent material releases to the storm drain system.
- Reduce the use of high nitrogen fertilizers that produce excess growth requiring more frequent mowing or trimming.
- Avoid landscape wastes in and around storm drain inlets by either using bagging equipment or by manually picking up the material.

Irrigation

- Where practical, use automatic timers to minimize runoff.
- Use popup sprinkler heads in areas with a lot of activity or where there is a chance the pipes may be broken. Consider the use of mechanisms that reduce water flow to sprinkler heads if broken.
- Ensure that there is no runoff from the landscaped area(s) if re-claimed water is used for irrigation.
- If bailing of muddy water is required (e.g. when repairing a water line leak), do not put it in the storm drain; pour over landscaped areas.
- Irrigate slowly or pulse irrigate to prevent runoff and then only irrigate as much as is needed.
- Apply water at rates that do not exceed the infiltration rate of the soil.

Fertilizer and Pesticide Management

- Utilize a comprehensive management system that incorporates integrated pest management (IPM) techniques. There are many methods and types of IPM, including the following:
 - Mulching can be used to prevent weeds where turf is absent, fencing installed to keep rodents out, and netting used to keep birds and insects away from leaves and fruit.
 - Visible insects can be removed by hand (with gloves or tweezers) and placed in soapy water or vegetable oil. Alternatively, insects can be sprayed off the plant with water or in some cases vacuumed off of larger plants.
 - Store-bought traps, such as species-specific, pheromone-based traps or colored stickycards, can be used.

- In cases where microscopic parasites, such as bacteria and fungi, are causing damage to plants, the affected plant material can be removed and disposed of (pruning equipment should be disinfected with bleach to prevent spreading the disease organism).
 - Small mammals and birds can be excluded using fences, netting, tree trunk guards.
 - Beneficial organisms, such as bats, birds, green lacewings, ladybugs, praying mantis, ground beetles, parasitic nematodes, trichogramma wasps, seed head weevils, and spiders that prey on detrimental pest species can be promoted.
- Follow all federal, state, and local laws and regulations governing the use, storage, and disposal of fertilizers and pesticides and training of applicators and pest control advisors.
 - Use pesticides only if there is an actual pest problem (not on a regular preventative schedule).
 - Do not use pesticides if rain is expected. Apply pesticides only when wind speeds are low (less than 5 mph).
 - Do not mix or prepare pesticides for application near storm drains.
 - Prepare the minimum amount of pesticide needed for the job and use the lowest rate that will effectively control the pest.
 - Employ techniques to minimize off-target application (e.g. spray drift) of pesticides, including consideration of alternative application techniques.
 - Fertilizers should be worked into the soil rather than dumped or broadcast onto the surface.
 - Calibrate fertilizer and pesticide application equipment to avoid excessive application.
 - Periodically test soils for determining proper fertilizer use.
 - Sweep pavement and sidewalk if fertilizer is spilled on these surfaces before applying irrigation water.
 - Purchase only the amount of pesticide that you can reasonably use in a given time period (month or year depending on the product).
 - Triple rinse containers, and use rinse water as product. Dispose of unused pesticide as hazardous waste.
 - Dispose of empty pesticide containers according to the instructions on the container label.

Inspection

- Inspect irrigation system periodically to ensure that the right amount of water is being applied and that excessive runoff is not occurring. Minimize excess watering, and repair leaks in the irrigation system as soon as they are observed.
- Inspect pesticide/fertilizer equipment and transportation vehicles daily.

Training

- Educate and train employees on use of pesticides and in pesticide application techniques to prevent pollution. Pesticide application must be under the supervision of a California qualified pesticide applicator.
 - Train/encourage municipal maintenance crews to use IPM techniques for managing public green areas.
 - Employees who are not authorized and trained to apply pesticides should be periodically (at least annually) informed that they cannot use over-the-counter pesticides in or around the workplace.
 - Use a training log or similar method to document training.
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SC-74 - Drainage System Maintenance

See City JURMP for more information

Catch Basins/Inlet Structures

- Conduct inspections more frequently.
- Keep accurate logs of the number of catch basins cleaned.
- Record the amount of waste collected.
- Store wastes collected from cleaning activities.
- Dewater the wastes with outflow into the sanitary sewer if permitted. Water should be treated with an appropriate filtering device prior to discharge to the sanitary sewer. If discharge to the sanitary sewer is not allowed, water should be pumped or vacuumed to a tank and properly disposed of. Do not dewater near a storm drain or stream.
- Except for small communities with relatively few catch basins that may be cleaned manually, most municipalities will require mechanical cleaners such as educators, vacuums, or bucket loaders.

Illicit Connections and Discharges

- During routine maintenance of conveyance system and drainage structures field staff should look for evidence of illegal discharges or illicit connections:
 - Is there evidence of spills such as paints, discoloring, etc.
 - Are there any odors associated with the drainage system
 - Record locations of apparent illegal discharges/illicit connections
 - Track flows back to potential dischargers and conduct aboveground inspections. This can be done through visual inspection of up gradient manholes or alternate techniques including zinc chloride smoke testing, fluorometric dye testing, physical inspection testing, or television camera inspection.
 - Once the origin of flow is established, require illicit discharger to eliminate the discharge.
- Stencil storm drains, where applicable, to prevent illegal disposal of pollutants. Storm drain inlets should have messages such as “Dump No Waste Drains to Stream” stenciled next to them to warn against ignorant or intentional dumping of pollutants into the storm drainage system.

Illegal Dumping

- Regularly inspect and clean up hot spots and other storm drainage areas where illegal dumping and disposal occurs.
- Post “No Dumping” signs in problem areas with a phone number for reporting dumping and disposal. Signs should also indicate fines and penalties for illegal dumping.

Training

- Train crews in proper maintenance activities, including record keeping and disposal.
- Only properly trained individuals are allowed to handle hazardous materials/wastes.
- Train municipal employees from all departments (public works, utilities, street cleaning, parks and recreation, industrial waste inspection, hazardous waste inspection, sewer maintenance) to recognize and report illegal dumping.
- Train municipal employees and educate businesses, contractors, and the general public in proper and consistent methods for disposal.
- Train municipal staff regarding non-stormwater discharges (See SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges).

SC-75 - Waste Handling and Disposal

Solid Waste Collection

- Implement procedures, where applicable, to collect, transport, and dispose of solid waste at appropriate disposal facilities in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations.
- Include properly designed trash storage areas. If feasible provide cover over trash storage areas.
- Regularly inspect solid waste containers for structural damage. Repair or replace damaged containers as necessary.
- Secure solid waste containers; containers must be closed tightly when not in use.
- Do not fill waste containers with washout water or any other liquid.
- Ensure that only appropriate solid wastes are added to the solid waste container. Certain wastes such as hazardous wastes, appliances, fluorescent lamps, pesticides, etc. may not be disposed of in solid waste containers (see chemical/ hazardous waste collection section below).
- Do not mix wastes; this can cause chemical reactions, make recycling impossible, and complicate disposal.

Waste Reduction and Recycling

- Recycle wastes whenever possible. Many types of waste can be recycled, recycling options for each waste type are limited. All gasoline, antifreeze, waste oil, and lead-acid batteries can be recycled. Latex and oil-based paint can be reused, as well as recycled. Materials that cannot be reused or recycled should either be incinerated or disposed of at a properly permitted landfill.
- Recycling is always preferable to disposal of unwanted materials.
- Recycling bins for glass, metal, newspaper, plastic bottles and other recyclable household solid wastes should be provided at public facilities and/or for residential curbside collection.

Controlling Litter

- Post “No Littering” signs and enforce anti-litter laws.
- Provide litter receptacles in busy, high pedestrian traffic areas of the community, at recreational facilities, and at community events.
- Clean out and cover litter receptacles frequently to prevent spillage.

Illegal Dumping

- Post “No Dumping” signs with a phone number for reporting dumping and disposal. Signs should also indicate fines and penalties for illegal dumping.

SC-76 - Sewer Utility Maintenance

Water Line Maintenance and Cleaning

- Clean sewer lines on a regular basis to remove grease, grit, and other debris that may lead to sewer backups.
- Establish routine maintenance program. Cleaning should be conducted at an established minimum frequency and more frequently for problem areas such as restaurants that are identified.
- Cleaning activities may require removal of tree roots and other identified obstructions.
- Prioritize repairs based on the nature and severity of the problem. Immediate clearing of blockage or repair is required where an overflow is currently occurring or for urgent problems that may cause an imminent overflow (e.g. pump station failures, sewer line ruptures, sewer line blockages). These repairs may be temporary until scheduled or capital improvements can be completed.
- Review previous sewer maintenance records to help identify “hot spots” or areas with frequent maintenance problems and locations of potential system failure.

Spills and Overflows

- Identify and track sanitary sewer discharges. Identify dry weather infiltration and inflow first.
- Locate wet weather overflows and leaking sanitary sewers using conventional source identification techniques such as monitoring and field screening.

Septic Systems

- Ensure that homeowners, installers, and inspectors are educated in proper maintenance of septic systems. This may require coordination with staff from other departments. Outreach to homeowners should include inspection reminders informing them that inspection and perhaps maintenance is due for their systems. Recommend that the system be inspected annually and pumped-out regularly.
- Programs which seek to address failing septic systems should consider using field screening to pinpoint areas where more detailed onsite inspection surveys are warranted.

City of Carlsbad

Municipal Separate StormSewer System (MS4) with Dry Weather Field Screening and Analytical Monitoring Sites

